The Pittsburgh Gazette;

Vol. XVI. *Friday Evening*, October 2, 1801. No. 787

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

MY name having been used as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, I find it has been reported that I refused to serve in that office if I were even elected. I therefore avail myself of a newspaper to mention, that if I should be the free choice of the Citizens of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties, without solicitation or persuasion, I would esteem it a very great mark of friendship shewn me, and endeavour to give that satisfaction which such an instance of respect demands.

JAMES BRISON.

Sawmill Run, 23d September, 1801.

(At the Eleventh Hour.)

To the Free Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

Gentlemen,

AS the present Sheriff's time expires in October next, permit me to offer myself a Candidate for that Office, and to solicit your suffrages, which will be thankfully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
ROBERT HENDERSON.

September 23, 1801.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

BEING encouraged by my friends, I beg leave to be considered as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, and [illegible] and if elected, will [illegible] perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1801.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler.

Fellow Citizens,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myself a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the ensuing Election, and should you think proper to confer it on me, my best endeavours shall be used to perform the duties of the office with care, punctuality and fidelity.

JACOB CASTLEMAN.

August 20, 1801.

IN pursuance of a warrant from under the hand of his Excellency Thomas M'Kean, Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the great seal of the state, dated at Lancaster the 15th day of July, 1801, and to the subscriber directed,

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, (being part of the District composed of the counties of Washington, Allegheny and Green) that they are to assemble at their respective Election Districts on the Second Tuesday in October next, and then and there elect, agreeably to law, one fit person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the room of Albert Gallatin, Esquire, resigned.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 20th day of August, 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Public Notice.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave two notes to James M'Donald, for Fifty Dollars each, in the month of January, 1800, one payable two years after date, and the other payable five years after date. This public notice is given, that said notes will not be paid, as there has been no consideration for the same.*

JAMES M'ENTIRE.

September 19, 1801.

ZADOK CRAMER,

Bookseller & Stationer,

Has just received, and for sale, a large quantity of

BOOKS & STATIONARY,

Among which are—

A NEW System of Natural History, by Silby, an elegant London edition, 4 vols. 8vo. Curiosities of Nature and Art, 4 vols. 8vo. London edition. An elegant hot pressed edition of Goldsmith's History of England, 4 vols. British Plutarch, 8 vols. Plutarch's Lives, 8 vols. Posthumous works of Swift, 3 vols. Sterne's Sermons, 2 vols. Rambler, 4 vols. German Theatre, 2 vols. containing Plays of Kotzebue, &c. Priestley's Lectures; Montesquies Spirit of Laws, 2 vols. Ditto in French, 4 vols. School of Arts; Bonneycastle's Algebra; Fleming's Astronomy; Walker's Geography; New System of Gardening; Dictionary of Husbandry, 2 vols. Ramsay's works, 2 vols. Junius's Letters, 4to. Works of M'Donald; Knox's Essays, 2 vols. Pleasures of Hope; Poems of Pomfret; Pollyhymnia, a new publication; The Farmer's Boy; Bruce's Poems, an ingenious Scotch Poet in Washington county, Pennsylvania; Musical Repository; a collection of Plays; The Life of Washington, written in London; The Republican Harmonist, a new collection of Songs, &c. &c. An elegant edition of Burn's Works, 4 vols. superbly bound; Hot pressed edition of Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, [subscribers to this book are particularly requested to call and get them.] STATIONARY—various kinds of Writing and Wrapping Papers; Black and Red Morocco Pocket Books; Classical and other School Books; Maps; Prints; Pamphlets, &c. &c.

N. B Just going to press the PITTSBURGH ALMANACK, for 1802; the calculations will be [illegible] without any material difference, for Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky; orders for which will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.—German Almanacks may also be had by the quantity.—A neat edition of a Spelling Book will be published shortly—any communication tending to simplify or improve the edition will be thankfully received.

Pittsburgh, September 24, 1801.

☞ Subscribers to the following Works will be thankfully received—Fry's edition of Tooke's Life of Catharine II. Empress of Russia.—Woodworth's 2d edition of the Works of the late Rev. Witherspoon—Scott's Family Bible 3 4to. vols. The above Works are all to be published in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

The time of a smart and very active

Mulatto Girl,

one and twenty years old, and who has about seven years to serve. Apply to JAMES BERTHOUD, merchant, Water Street, near Henderson's ferry.

Pittsburgh, 24th September, 1801.

LEAD, for Sale,

AT the house of *James Morrison*, Cabinet Maker, Pittsburgh, where Merchants and others may be supplied at Eleven Dollars per hundred weight, by

JOHN M'COULTNEY.

September 23, 1801.

LET no one hereafter expect either justice or pleasure from the Races at M'Kee's Port, if under the direction of the Jockey Club or Judges who have presided over the last; although my horse Dancing Master, on every principle of honesty, and agreeable to the rules of racing took the first purse of Sixty Dollars, yet, the Judges wantonly and unjustly gave it in favour of another horse, who had been distanced agreeable to the rules of racing. Should any person dispute the fact, depositions to prove it are lodged in the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, September 25, 1801.

Hugh Stevenson,

RESPECTFULLY *informs the public, that he has commenced* STOCKING WEAVING, *in the house of Alexander M'Nickle, in Second street in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he manufactures Stockings of all kinds on the most reasonable terms, and flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.*

Pittsburgh, September 3, 1801.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,
Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Wholesale and Retail.

Besides the different kinds of GOODS, enumerated in the last Advertisement, he has just received a general assortment of

Cloths, Cloathings, Plains,

Jackets, Cotton and Linnen Check, Laces, Flannels, Cotton and Worsted Stockings, Jeans, Silk Umbrellas, Writing Paper, &c.

A supplement of

Groceries, Queensware, &c.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1801.

NEW FALL GOODS.

William Woods & Co.

Have just received at their Store opposite the Court House, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell very low for cash or approved of country produce.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801. tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

Scott & Trotter,

Have just received, and are now opening at their Store, corner of Market and Second Streets, an extensive and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD, CHINA, QUEENS, GLASS and TIN WARE, BAR IRON, STEEL, SALT, &c. &c, &c.—Which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash or approved country produce.

In the above assortment there is

Irish Linnens, Silks and warranted Boulting Cloths.

Pittsburgh, September 10, 1801. tf.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

A LARGE two story Frame House, situate on the bank of the Monongahela river, at the corner of Ferry Street, now occupied by the subscriber. There is a convenient Kitchen adjoining the house, together with a good garden and Stable. The House is in complete repair, being lately new painted. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

JOHN NEVILL.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1801.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given to the Electors within the counties of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler, that an Election will be held at the several Election Districts within the counties aforesaid, on the Second Tuesday in October next, when and where they are to elect, agreeable to law,

One person to represent the counties aforesaid in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Three persons to represent the counties aforesaid the House of Representatives of said state.

Two persons to be returned as Sheriff, and

One person as County Commissioner.

Dated at Pittsburgh, this 26th day of August 1801, and in the 26th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Ephraim Jones, Sheriff.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 6.

Great Naval Victory.

To the splendid victories which have covered with glory our gallant navy, we have to add another, gained by Sir James Saumarez, over the enemy. The following account of it was published this morning in an

EXTRAORDINARY GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, August 3.

Lieut. Phillip Lumareq, of his majesty's ship Cæsar, arrived last night with dispatches from Sir James Saumarez, of which the following are copies:

Cæsar, off Cape Trafalgar July, 13.

SIR,

IT has pleased the Almighty to crown the exertions of this squadron with the most decisive success over the enemies of their country.

The three French line of battle ships disabled in the action of the 6th inst. off Algesiras, were, on the 8th, reinforced by a squadron of five Spanish line of battle ships under the command of Don Juan Joaquin de Moreno, and a French ship of 74 guns, wearing a broad pendant, besides three frigates, and an incredible number of gun-boats and other vessels, and got under sail yesterday morning, together with his majesty's late ship Hannibal, which they had succeeded in getting off the shoal on which she struck.

I almost despaired of having a sufficient force in readiness to oppose to such numbers; but thro' the great exertions of Captain Brenton, the officers and men belonging to the Cæsar, the ship was in readiness to warp out of the Mole yesterday morning, and got under way immediately after with all the squadron, except the Pompey, which ship had not time to get in her masts.

Confiding in the zeal and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the happiness to serve with, I determined, if possible, to obstruct the passage of this very formidable force to Cadiz.—Late in the evening I observed the enemy's ships to have cleared Cabareta Point, and at 8 o'clock I bore up with the squadron to stand after them. His majesty's ship Superb being stationed a head of the Cæsar, I directed Captain Keats to make sail and attack the sternmost ship in the enemy's rear, using his endeavours to keep in shore of them. At 11, the Superb opened her fire close to the enemy's ships, and on the Cæsar's coming up and preparing to engage a three-decker that had hauled her wind, she was perceived to have taken fire, and the flames having communicated to a ship to leeward of her, both were seen in a blaze, and presented a most awful sight. No possibility existed of offering the least assistance in so distressing a situation, the Cæsar passed close with the ship engaged by the Superb, but by the cool and determined fire kept upon her, which must ever reflect the highest credit on that ship, the enemy's ship was completely silenced, and soon after hauled down her colours.

The venerable and Spencer having at this time came up, I bore up after the enemy, who were carrying a press of sail, standing out of the Straights, and lost sight of them during the night. It blew excessively hard till day light, and in the morning the only ships in company were the venerable and Thames a-head of the Cæsar, and one of the French ships at some distance from them, standing towards the shoals of Conil, besides the Spencer seventy-four, coming up.

All the ships immediately made sail with a fresh breeze, but as we approached, the wind suddenly falling, the Venerable was alone able to bring her to action, which Captain Hood did in the most gallant manner, and had nearly silenced the French ship when his main mast (which had been before wounded) was unfortunately shot away, and it coming nearly calm, the enemy's ship was enabled to get off without any possibility of following her.

The highest praise is due to Captain Hood, the officers and men of the Venerable, for their spirit and gallantry in the action which entitled them to better success. The French ship was an 84, with additional guns on the gunwale.

This action was so near the shore, that the Venerable struck on one of the shoals, but was soon after got off, and taken in tow by the Thames, but with the loss of all her masts.

The enemy's ships are now in sight to the westward standing in for Cadiz. The Superb and Audacious, with captured ship, are also in sight with the Carlotta, Portuguese frigate, commanded by Capt. Crawford Duncan, who very handsomely come out with the squadron, and has been of the greatest assistance to capt. Keats, in slaying by the enemy's ship captured by the Superb.

I am proceeding with the squadron for Rosia Bay, and shall proceed the moment the ships are refitted to resume my station.

No praises I can bestow are adequate to the merits of the officers and ship companies of all the squadron particularly for their unremitted exertions in refitting the ship's at Gibraltar, to which, in a great degree, is to be attributed the success of the squadron against the enemy.

Although the Spencer and Audacious had not the good fortune to partake of this action, I have no doubt of their exertion, had they come up in time to close with the enemy's ships.

My thanks are also due to captain Hollis, of the Thames, and to the hon capt. Dundas, of the Calpe, whose assistance was particularly useful to capt. Keats in securing the enemy's ship and enabling the Superb, to stand after the squadron, in case of having been enabled to renew the action. I herewith enclose the names of the enemy's ships.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Esq.

List of the Spanish squadron that arrived at Cadiz from Ferrol, on the 25th of April, under the command of Don Joaquin de Moreno, (Lieut. Gen.) as vice Admiral, and proceeded to Algeziras Bay, the 9th of July, 1801.

Real Carlos, of 112 guns, San Hermenegildo, do. San Ferdando, of 94 guns, Argonant, of 80 guns, San Auguftin, 74 guns, under French colours, taken by Superb; Wanton, French lugger, of 12 guns.

The Admiral's ship the Real Carlos, and the San Hermenegildo, were the two ships that took fire and blew up.

(Signed) J. SAUMAREZ.

Cæfar, off Cape Trafalgar, July 14, 1801.

SIR,

I herewith enclofe, for their Lordfhip's further information, the ftatement I have received from captain Keats, to whom the greateft praife is due for his gallant conduct on the fervice allied to.

Capt. Hoods's merits are held in too high eftimation to receive additional luftre from any praife I can beftow; but I only do juftice to my own feelings when I obferve, that in no inftance have I known fuperior bravery to that diplayed by him on this occafion.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. SAUMAREZ.

Evan Nepean, Efq.

Superb, off Cape Trafalgar July 13, 1801.

SIR,

Purfuant to your directions to ftate the particulars of the Superb's fervices laft night, I have the honour to inform you, that in confequence of your directions to make fail up to, and engage the ftern and of the enemy's fhips, at half part 11 o'clock, I found myfelf abreaft of Spanifh three decked fhip (the Real Carlos, as appears by report of fome furvivors) which having brought in one with two other fhips nearly line abreaft, I opened my fire upon them at not more than three cable's length; this evidently produced good effect, as well in this fhip as the others abreaft of her, which foon began firing on each other, and at times on the Superb.

In about a quarter of an hour, I perceived the fhip I was engaging, and which had loft her fore top maft, to be on fire, upon which we inftantly ceafed to mideft her, and proceeded on to the fhip next at hand, which proved to be the San Antonio of 74 guns, and 730 men, commanded by the Chef de Divifion Le Rey, under French colours, wearing a broad pendant, and rear-admiral equal with French and Spanifh feamen, all which, after fome action (the Chef being wounded) ftruck her colours.

I learn from the very few furvivors of the fhip that caught fire and blew up (which, in an open boat reached the Superb at the time fhe was taking poffeffion of the San Antonio), that in the confufion of the action the Real Carlos fhared a feparate alfo, miftaking the Real Carlos for an enemy, fell on board her, and fhared her melancholy fate.

Service of this nature cannot well be expected to be performed without fome lofs, but though we have to lament that Lieut. E. Wilfon, and 14 feamen and marines have been wounded, moft of them feverely, fhall there is reafon to expect that is the extent of our lofs.

I received able and active affiftance from Mr Samuel Jackfon, the firft lieutenant, and it is my duty to reprefent to you, that the officers of all defcriptions, feamen and marines, conducted themfelves with the greateft fteadinefs and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) E. G. KEATS.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c.

LONDON, Auguft 7.

We communicated to our readers yefterday fome particulars, and the general refult of lord Nelfon's attack upon Boulogne. Letters concur in reprefenting his lordfhip's exertions to have been crowned with the defired fuccefs.

The attack commenced on Tuefday morning and continued with little intermiffion till half paft five in the afternoon. Before the firing ceafed, Lord Nelfon, it is faid, fent off a letter to a correfpondent of his Lordfhip in town which gives the moft gratifying account of the commencement of the operations. This letter was written before the firing was over, and cannot be expected to furnifh many particulars.—The Noble Admiral ftates, that he had taken one of the enemy's floating batteries, and that he had filenced two of the principal batteries on the heights; that by the bombardment the lower town of Boulogne had fuffered confiderably, and that the people of the great church had fallen down. He obferves, that the forces of the attack was fuch that England would experience no mifreprefentation in this inftance; and he added, that after he had completed the object of his mifion as it ftood at Boulogne, he was to proceed to fee what preparations for invafion the enemy had made elfewhere. His Lordfhip fays that the enemy had been very pointed in their attentions to him, his fhot directed at a great part of their fire againft the veffel which bore his flag.

We underftand that as foon as his Lordfhip perceived the town to be on fire he fent a meffage to declare that he did not wifh to injure the property and perfons of inoffenfive individuals, but only wifhed to convince the enemy that their threats of invafion would be productive of dreadful confequences to themfelves.

As foon as his Lordfhip had completed the object of his miffion at Boulogne, he was to proceed to fome other port to attack other flotillas of gun boats.

The fuccefs which has attended his Lordfhip's efforts is extremely feafonable and important. The enemy perhaps thought us to be entirely occupied in preparation of defence againft invafion, as not to be able to execute offenfive operations. They will now be convinced that the project of invading us only produces the effect of uniting us more firmly againft any power that dares to menace us.

We received this morning the following copy of Lord NELSON's addrefs to his fquadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"*Medufa, off Boulogne, Auguft* 5

"Lord Nelfon has reafon be very much fatisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the veffels yefterday; it was impoffible that they could have been better fituated, and the artillery officers have fhewn great fkill in intirely diftreffing ten of the armed veffels out of twenty four oppofed to them, and many others, Lord Nelfon believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and defire to attack the enemy in a clofer and different combat, which manifefted itfelf in all ranks of perfons, and which Lord Nelfon would gladly have given full fcope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely that an early opportunity fhall be given them for fhowing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under fail, and performed the duty intruffed to them with a great deal of fkill.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTE."

A letter from an officer on board L'Immortalite cruifing off Breft, gives the following particulars refpecting a late excurfion on fhore made by the enterprizing French Pilot belonging to that fhip: "Having volunteered to go on fhore and get every poffible information with refpect to the Breft Fleet; his fervices were accepted.—After being gone eight days he came along fide in a fmall boat, with two men which brought him off in the following manner from Breft—He hired this boat to go into Camerat Bay; upon getting pretty near to it he told them he did not mean that Bay, he meant Beeft in Bay, which I fuppofe half way to the fhip from the harbour; after getting near that bay, he told them he intended to go to Point St. Mathews (which was about two gun fhots from the fhip,) the men belonging to the boat flew in paffion, telling him they would take him back to Breft, when inftantly he took a brace of piftols from his pocket, exclaiming "I am an Englifh man, and fhould not put them to beg of my dirty veffel—Sir, I'll blow your brains out," putting a piftol to each of them, the whole of the way; however, they thought proper to bring him onboard. There are a great number of gun boats fitting out in the different ports in Breft, upwards of two thoufand they fay to invade the Iflands of Guernfey and Jerfey. The Spaniards in Breft are very fickly, above fifteen hundred have died of fo they have been in Breft. The French have taken three fail of the line from them, and hoifted their own colours, in payment they fay for maintaining them.

DUBLIN, Auguft 5.

A letter from London by yefterday's mail, fays, that a powerful flotilla of gun boats, bombs, &c. failed from the Downs on Thurfday laft to attack the French coaft from Dunkirk to La Hogue, and deal deftruction among them.

Yefterday after an aftonifhing paffage of five days from Oporto, laden with wine, arrived here the American brig the Enterprize, J. Wilcocks, mafter. When this veffel failed peace with Spain and France had been proclaimed, but no terms mentioned, except that during the war all the ports of Portugal are to be fhut againft Britifh veffels. On her paffage fhe was brought too twice by French privateers off Corunna.

Auguft 31.

A large quantity of American pine timber has been brought by veffels into our river, on Thurfdays and Friday, part of which was entering yefterday. This was a very welcome arrival from the other fide of the Atlantic, as there was fcarcely any of that ufeful kind of timber on hands, and what could be poffibly obtained was exceedingly dear. The rates are as yet very uncertain. The American pine, as well as oak and oak planks, are duty free on entry into any of the ports of this country.

From the feveral gentlemen who arrived in town within thefe few days from the interior, we have the pleafure to learn that here is reaping in many parts of the country, but particularly on the line of the Grand Canal. The wheat and oats are alfo forward—the ear of the former full and heavy, and growing very faft; indeed there never was a more propitious feafon, and if we have the wifdom to maintain ourfelves the bleffing of internal peace, not all the wicked arts of avarice can prevent us from enjoying foon the bleffing of a moft abundant harveft.

Such is the progrefs of improvements in England, that goods can now be fent to Dublin, via Liverpool, from the city of London by water carriage; as the Grand Junction Canal, from Liverpool to near Oxford ftreet is now completed.

The number of people prefent in Paris on the celebration of the 14th July, is eftimated at not lefs than 600,000 perfons.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, September 15.

It has been mentioned in the papers, that Dallas, an Attorney of this City, lately accepted the appointment of Recorder, at the fame time that he held an office under the United States. We are now given to underftand, that the Select and Common Councils, having, firft obtained the opinions of three gentlemen of the law on the queftion of the conftitutionality of Dallas's appointment, have taken meafures to procure a decifion on that queftion, in the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, now in feffion.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1801.

MORE PHILOSOPHY.

Paris, July 17.

"*On the* 10th *inftant, will be celebrated, in the "Temple of Victory, a Feftival confecrated to the "Principles of Atheifm and Toleration, as propa"gated by Voltaire.*" ! ! !

The above paragraph, will account, in fome meafure, for the *delay* of Tom Paine in coming to this country. To be prefent at "A Feftival, confecrated to the Principles of Atheifm," would no doubt, be a gratification, which "*fuch Chriftians* as difbelieve the Bible," could freely forego, even at the expence of a voyage across the Atlantic. While we deplore the wickednefs of that country which tolerates fuch abominations, we muft regret, with every true Chriftian, that *any* circumftance fhould have occafioned the veffel deftined to our country, of a work devoted to the "Principles of Atheifm," thus much as it tends to *prove* [illegible] of thofe principles which has prevailed and undoubtedly effected.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

When the ratification of the Britifh treaty was fent to England, the [illegible] coft three hundred dollars.—For [illegible] tion of the Spanifh treaty to France in a fingle inftance by Dr. Bache, of the United States, about a week ago, [illegible] I wifh it were over, that [illegible] and I come over in a government veffel!!

ON the 15th of September, in the court houfe, at a feffion of the Supreme Court, in the city of Philadelphia, the Chief Juftice and his three Affociates, Meffrs. Juftices Yeates, Smith and Brackenridge, were present; the three firft of the faid Judges expreffed their opinion, upon the motion made by the counfel of the Holland Company for a Mandamus, to be directed to Jacob Cox, Efq. Secretary of the Land Office, to iffue patents to the faid company for [illegible] land, in the diftricts lying north and weft of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers and Conewango creek. Judge Brackenridge delivered his opinion, his opinion, because he had been formerly of counfel with the faid company. The counfel for the commonwealth refifted the motion on two grounds—firft, that the Holland Company, had not performed the [illegible] condition of actual fettlement required by the laws; the other, that if they had performed it, when the Court could not order a patent to iffue. Neither of the Judges who delivered their opinion, faid a word on the laft point.

The Chief Juftice agreed, that generally fpeaking, no warrant holder in that [illegible] could obtain a veffed title to his land, unlefs he complied with the condition of actual fettlement in the terms and manner prefcribed by the act of affembly; but he declared, at the fame time, that the law fixed the period within which this fettlement muft be begun, a period of two years, and that, in his judgment, if the warrant holder was prevented, by force, from beginning within two years, or afterwards refifted, for [illegible] years, the condition of actual fettlement was dif[illegible] pented with. Further. The title of the warrantee was complete without fuch fettlement. He appeared to conftrue it an important object with the legiflature, to fell thofe lands, and receive the purchafe money for them. Upon this point, he was in favour of the motion made by the Holland Company. He faid it was unneceffary to go into the other queftion [to wit, of the Mandamus] as the majority of the Court differed from his opinion.

Mr. Juftice Yeates declared himfelf againft the Holland Company on this motion. He took up the act of affembly under which both parties claim, and, after confidering the different penalties of it, he laid it down as a pofition to him very plain, that the principal object of the legiflature in offering that diftrict of country for [illegible] was to obtain actual fettlers, not money; that [illegible] their intent no man fhould have a title to any land in it, unlefs he made or caufe to be made an actual fettlement, or died in the attempt to make it; that if he was prevented by enemies from beginning a fettlement, or having begun, was prevented by them from continuing it, for five years, it was neceffary afterwards to go back and perfift until at different times and [illegible] had completed, on the whole, an actual [illegible] of five years in the terms of the act. He declared this to be a neceffary conditional [illegible] ing, and that as it was not in evidence that the company had complied with their conditions, the motion made on the behalf, could not be granted.

Judge Smith faid he agreed fo entirely with Mr. Juftice Yates, that it was not neceffary for him to expreſs his opinion at large.

The motion of the Holland company was of courfe rejected.

This is a ſtate of the matter haſtily drawn up by us. The hurry and interruption we met with every moment may perhaps have occafioned ſome immaterial inaccuracies; but we think it juſt and accurate in the ſubſtance

[Signed]

MOSES LEVY.
JOSEPH B. M'KEAN.

Philadelphia, September 17, 1801.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND BUTLER COUNTIES.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is eaſily to perceive the electioneering ſchemes of the Pittſburgh Jockies, in William Gazzam's reply to my narrative. I did not expect to embrace every twiſt, ſhift and turn of a plot ſo deeply laid, and of ſuch a long ſtanding; but intending merely to give a ſtatement of facts, as far as I could ſupport them: conſidering it a duty I owed myſelf and my fellow citizens to correct falſehoods and villainy, and ſhew truth, though I have no pretenſions to a claſſical education, I ſee the object of William Gazzam; it is to bring me to a parley with him about what is already expoſed, in order to keep out of view more infamy. He denies that a ticket was formed in December; I now aver, that about December laſt, William Gazzam informed me, that the following perſons were nominated as candidates, to wit. General A. Fowler, Senate; Richardſon, Ewalt, and Morton, Aſſemblymen; and he, Gazzam, Commiſſioner; he urged the propriety of taking up General Fowler, that, ſhould he be elected by the people, it would be paying a compliment to the Governor for appointing him a Brigadier General in the room of Mr. Woods. He denies going to Juſtice Tannehill to make oath againſt Doctor Richardſon, and ſays, that Tannehill told me before I made my publication, it was not true. I have now a diſintereſted perſon who is ready to eſtabliſh the following converſation between Tannehill and myſelf.——Tannehill—"My ſoul how angry Gazzam is with Doctor Richardſon, he came to me the other day, and I have oath made, in order to have Richardſon ſtabbed to the world."

Myſelf—"Gazzam is a foolifh, lufty creature."

I am ſorry to find the Treaſurer would-be, and Commiſſioner would-be, do not underſtand each other better than to let "the man of clay" detect them in a falſehood. With reſpect to the ſtate of Gazzam and Bard being in this country, I did not mean America, but had allufion to the Weſtern Country, and Gazzam knew it. Bard ſays, that he has been a naturalized citizen nearly ſeven years. Proof of this will be demanded on the ſecond Tueſday in October next. Mr. Gazzam did not mention that Mr. Bard has not had the certificate of naturalization in his pocket more than two years. What I had in view in my narrative, was to ſhew the inconſiſtency of the 23 men who met at June term, in appointing Commiſſioners to make a Congreſſmen for the inhabitants of a tract of country nearly two hundred miles in length; but this correſponded with the conduct of the committee throughout, indeed, nothing elſe could be expected from men who have uſurped the authority of the people, and deprived them of that truſt given by the conſtitution of this ſtate, that is, to come forward on the ſecond Tueſday in October, and give their unbiaſſed votes to whom they pleaſe, not to unite with committees or parties, for as ſoon as a man attaches himſelf to a committee or party, he in a great meaſure bequeaths his mind to reaſon and conviction, and cannot properly be conſidered more than a machine of his own paſſions—and that man, that could willingly or wilfully deviate from truth in one inſtance, either for party purpoſes or ſelfiſh motives, would do it in five thouſand.

William Gazzam would do well to reflect for a moment. I know what his purſuit is—it is Office! Office! Office! but Mr. Oliver Ormſby's note, and Jeremiah Baker's note to Doctor Richardſon, and other NOTES, will ſtand recorded as a memento of the reſpect he has for truth, honour, and honeſty; and the people are not ſo far gone, but they can ſee his drift in flattering the public he hoarſely and ſurmiſes againſt Doctor Richardſon. I beg leave to ſtate one inſtance of Gazzam's perfidy towards the Doctor—In my houſe, and at my fire ſide, a few days previous to the 4th of March laſt, Gazzam ſaid, that if Doctor Richardſon be permitted to deliver an oration on the 4th of March, his talents would ſhine before the world, and that there would be no preventing him from going to the Senate—and that Thomas Bard (Gazzam's colleague on the Waſhington expedition) at the ſame time and place agreed with Gazzam in what he ſaid; Doctor Richardſon at the ſame time was acting as one of a committee, conſiſting of ſix men, elected by the Republicans of the Borough of Pittſburgh, to draft an addreſs to the Republican citizens of the United States. Neither of theſe gentlemen I preſume will deny this. This will plainly prove, that the object of Gazzam, and his political fellow juggler, was to keep the people in the dark reſpecting the abilities of Doctor Richardſon. Is this fair? Is it honeſt? Every [illegible] ſaid, no, no.—I was the cauſe of your [illegible] Editor of the Tree had in view, ſome object the Editor of the Tree had in view, ſhould be that his preſs againſt thoſe candidates who had not been ſprinkled with THEIR HONOURS and place agreed with Gazzam in what he ſaid; Doctor Richardſon at the ſame time was acting as one of a committee, conſiſting of ſix men, elected by the Republicans of the Borough of Pittſburgh, to draft an addreſs to the Republican citizens of the United States. Neither of theſe gentlemen I preſume will deny this. This will plainly prove, that the object of Gazzam, and his political fellow juggler, was to keep the people in the dark reſpecting the abilities of Doctor Richardſon. Is this fair? Is it honeſt? Every [illegible] ſaid, no, no.—I was the cauſe of your [illegible] Editor of the Tree had in view, ſhould be that his preſs againſt thoſe candidates who had not been ſprinkled with THEIR HONOURS water. The people muſt hear but one ſide that muſt come from ſuch as Gazzam and that muſt come from ſuch as Gazzam. Shame! Shame! Shame! Suppoſe I and thirty or forty of my friends from the country, were to have meet laſt court, and ſome one would there

feit the religious world, that he heard, that William Gazzam was exported from England in a big trunk, with his bosom full of Paine's Pamphlets—tell how laughable it would have been to see Master Billy, after being at sea a few days, come forth from his trunk with his chaffed books, resembling feathers, and himself blinking like a night owl just sprung from a hollow tree; what would he say? What! he would fly about like a FERRET, and make a wonderful splutter.

I am now sorry to be under the necessity of declaring to the world, that I consider William Gazzam's pen or tongue but little scandal, and likely to be less so.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

An Appeal to the Impartial Public.

HAS Doctor Richardson answered, or confuted any thing I have advanced? I conceive he has not: and I certain I am that he can not. Then why should he wish for more? Has he already forgot, that he called upon me more than once, and assured me, that if he went to the Senate, he would put his books into my hands? and that, viewing him as a *bot* in the body politic, and not being willing to encourage so *obnoxious* a worm in the vitals, I informed him, that I certainly would prefer our late Senator, John Woods, to him; since which, the Doctor has become more and more convinced, that I am totally devoid of *his* kind of political virtue. The Doctor well knows, that if the Republicans were worsted, by an election of any open, and candid friend, of the old administration, it would but increase the republican flames, and that, we fear not the open, manly attack, but are troubled by the worms in the vitals: nevertheless, have reason to believe, that as the body politic, is apparently increasing in strength, it will cast out those noxious vermin, those creatures, who live upon filth. Oh, Doctor, when will you be still? When will you cease to pursue the vain shadow of office? and roll quiet, until the people, of whom you have made so much sport, shall cry, friend come up hither: *then* you shall have honour. You have missed the Major Generalship, and even Alexander Fowler is preferred before you, to the Senatorial commission, do what you can to hinder it. You could not be elected Mayor, and many would have you ruffled, and I wonder that you should be determined, after all, to be a Senator.

The Doctor has said, that I was a Candidate, and as such, ought not to be believed. I suppose he measured me, by the yard of his own feelings—I happen I am not a Candidate, or I would dispute the point; poor grovelling mortal! Ambition. We should not pity a poor man, aiming to be only a Senator electioneering for himself, without a hope of reward!—The Doctor says, I have ruined my uncle, and reduced him from affluence, to indigence and want: this is not true, he is deceased, but the charge is false. Oh ridiculous! the Devil, the enemy of truth! first make a Senator of me! Why I the proud boy, Wm. Bracken's son, will doubtless suffer much at home to come to that. The old gentleman of whom the Doctor speaks, I expect to see in Pittsburgh, if life and death permit, in less than 12 months, when it will be found, he is to me as a father, and I am his son. Oh thou wicked fox of perfidy, Indian faith! happiness! thou foot prevailed of [illegible] shall we make a Senator of thee? O execrable omen of Senatorial fidelity! Surely my country then cannot be prepared to act so [illegible]. No *they are not such dreadful ideas*. Doctor, you cannot be *sent*. The old gentleman, of whom the Doctor speaks, is a Republican and a Christian, he will soon testify, if necessary, that I never did travel in England *any* political works, but that I distributed Paine's *political* works and had them printed, in a printing office, in Cambridge, which office I furnished, and from which issued fourteen hundred papers,* at the first impression, which made the enemies of truth, justice, and liberty tremble: they being attacked by the people, with a demand for more and which demand, has since been increasing. These were the original means of bringing me to this country, where I visit such wretches will never again triumph; and I shall leave my numerous offspring with safety. But does the Doctor make no difference between Paine's Age of Reason, and his political works? *Yes*—then he ought to be considered as a deist or a tory—and, if in future, he should make a difference, and justify the principles of the revolution in America, he cannot consistently for distributing Paine's political works in 1791, especially as I never swore allegiance to the king of England. Next comes, a serious charge, incompatible with my principles, I am nevertheless an enemy of slavery, knowing that God has made of one blood, all nations of men—Acts 17:26 that he has commanded us to love our neighbour as ourselves, and that it is self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain unalienable rights† that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and believing these things, I am obliged to consider slavery as one of the greatest abominations, known upon earth; and as such, I am also obliged to caution my family against so great an evil; while I advise their motto to be, Liberty or Death—and being asked my opinion of the conduct of the American Kamen, piratically forced on board the Hermione frigate, as stated in our public prints, I answered, that as justice could no other way be obtained, they deserved well of their country, for their effort they made, to be delivered out of the hands of pirates. I think it was Mrs. Gazzam, or Mr. Gibson, my apprentice, who then asked my opinion of the information in Virginia. I answered, that I cannot condemn the negroes, and I do suppose, were I a slave, according to my abilities, I should no more scruple aiding, heading or abetting my unfortunate colleagues, than I would, to oppose as a white man, the tyrannic conduct of Great Britain, as it appeared clear to me, either that the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance must be adopted, or the doctrine of an equality of the natural rights of all mankind—if the *latter* principle be right, we must first prove, that negroes are not men, before we can justify their slavery, and such a position cannot be maintained, because it is the unalterable law of nature, that confusion shall not take place further than one grade, and we see mulattoes, mustees and every grade between the negro and the white man. Nevertheless, as it is a curse brought upon us by the wicked, abominable conduct of Great Britain, it became us to pursue those means, and those alone, which would root out the evil with the greatest advantage, to that poor degraded race of men, and the least disadvantage and greatest safety to the white inhabitants, and that, I had little doubt republicanism would, as it is a just system of government, root out the evil by degrees—if not, I was certain it would in the end, destroy republicanism, and that, although it is the common lot of all civilized nations, to be cursed with many wicked lawyers, and some wicked judges, and that, by the finesse of one, and the tyranny of the other, meliorating laws would always meet opposition in their execution, yet I was of opinion, justice would prevail, as light and knowledge increased—but were I a slave, it is just, that I should claim, and thro' any opposition, if possible, obtain my liberty whether I were black, red or white.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

N. B. I have written to Lexington, Kentucky, the place of Mr. Crawford's residence, and expect shortly, a satisfactory remembrancer for the Doctor.

Allegheny County, ss:

Before me a Justice of the Peace, in and for the said County, personally appeared, William Gazzam, who being duly affirmed, doth declare and say: that he never Possessed Paine's Age of Reason, that he never read that production, nor did he ever buy, sell, borrow, lend, or distribute, directly or indirectly, any of the said work, or publication. That he has never said or thought, that he would if the Negroes should revolt either head them, or have any thing to do in such a case; he never said, if a slave he would creep into his Master bed chamber and cut his throat, but that he abhors slavery, and relies upon the constituted authorities to effect the very desirable object of a gradual abolition thereof as he believes it to be a formidable evil.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Affirmed before me this 26th day of September 1801.

A. TANNEHILL.

* Called the Cambridge Intelligencer.
† Declaration of Independence.

FROM THE BALANCE.

A MAN, because he is a cunninger animal, bridles and saddles his *horse*, and then mounts him and rides upon his back—and just so, a subtle, intriguing, ambitious fellow, by reason that he is more cunning than the *people*, will bridle and saddle and ride them. Every *Bridle jockey* knows how to manage a restiff or high mettled horse. He first strokes, soothes and coaxes him, then with a sudden leap, he seats himself well on the saddle—after which, the poor animal is at his mercy, and by means of the *bit*, the *spur* and the *thong*, is made to know and submit to his rider. Thus, a fly demagogue will flatter the people, till he has riveted his yoke upon their necks, or has mounted snugly upon their shoulders, and then he curbs and reins them with a bridle, whips them with his thong, or even plunges his spur into their sides, as best suits his purposes.

Marat and Robespierre professed unbounded friendship for the people. Marat, in the beginning of his political career, was the editor of a newspaper, which he entitled "*The Friend of the People;*" and which is said to have been stuffed with flattery to *them*, as well as with invectives against those men in authority, whom he wished to supplant. The very title of that newspaper, "*The Friend of the People,*" was enough to give it unbounded credit and currency. "We will have Marat's paper (say the multitude) for he is our friend—*he says so himself.*"——"Success to Marat's newspaper," bawls another.——"Huzza for Marat, exclaim the whole multitude—Huzza for Marat, *the friend of the People.*" In the mean time, the cadaverous, lantern jawed Marat, observing how well his plans succeeded, "Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile."

Robespierre was a noted *speech maker*; and his speeches were generally filled with the cursed hypocritical cant of ardent and boundless love to the people, who, duped by this artifice used to testify their approbation and gratitude by loud shouts and plaudits. In this way, those fiends, those incarnate devils rendered themselves universally popular and acquired unlimited confidence and authority.—And let the tears, the blood, the agonizing groans of millions of those deluded people tell the rest——This method of gulling the people by the honied professions of great friendship for them, is no *new* thing; it is not a *modern* invention, but was practised by cunning, ambitious men, even in the earliest ages of the world. There is a remarkable instance of this nature, and of a very early date, in [illegible] history.

Ab[illegible] a son of King David—a young man of an [illegible]epled, depraved mind, but possessing [illegible]ternal accomplishments, was banished for the murder of his brother, and lived some time with the King of Gethur, his grandfather. At length his indulgent father recalled him from banishment and restored him to favor. This paternal indulgence he requited by forming the horrible plan of usurping the throne, though he well knew, that in stepping up to it, he must dip his feet in his father's blood——And what method did Absalom pursue in order to obtain this advancement? The very *same* that has been pursued by ambitious demagogues ever since; that is, he won the hearts of the people by flattery.—The history of his political intrigue is very short and very instructive. It is as follows;—"And it came to pass after this, that Absalom prepared him chariots, and horses, and fifty men to run before him. And Absalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate: and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the King for judgment, then Absalom called to him and said, "Of what city art thou?" and he said, "thy servant is of the tribe of Israel." And Absalom said unto him, "See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee." Absalom said moreover, "O that I were made judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!"—And it was so, that when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand and took him and kissed him. And in this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the King for judgement. So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel."

Mark the craft of this unprincipled upstart—He stood at the gate of the city and harangued the people as they were coming in and going out. Strangers he took by the hand and courteously enquired of them their places of abode, kindly asking their business to Jerusalem, and when he found that they had some law suit to settle, or other important business at the royal court, while he flattered them with his opinion of the goodness of their cause, he, at the same time, hinted to them the incapacity and negligence of his father's administration. "There is no man he said, deputed of the King to hear thee;" as much as to say, "the King neglects you and through his neglect you suffer injustice and injury."

Absalom, then, with a *peculiar* modesty, proceeded to recommend himself for office. "O, said he, that I were made judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me and I would do him justice!" What a *patriotic* wish! And how many a *patriot* heart has devoutly uttered the like ejaculation "O that I might get myself snug into some office of honour and profit!"

"So pants the hunted hart to find,
And taste the water brooks."

"Were I to be King said Absalom in his popular harangue, I would do all of you justice, I would lighten your burdens and redress all your grievances." What charming talk!—The people were all ears, all eyes, all attention.—But what raptures filled their hearts, when, besides these kind expressions, he took them by the hand one after another and *kissed* them. It is nothing strange that he "*stole their hearts,*" as the sacred text expresses it.—"How wonderfully has Absalom altered of late? said the people. He used to be so haughty, that we were not permitted to speak to him; but now he is as meek as a shepherd's lamb. He used to have a hard heart, a cruel nature; but now his heart melts with pity and kindness towards us. We like him a thousand times better than we do that conceited humdrum, Solomon, who never kissed so much as one of us in all his life."——"Did you observe, said one, that though we be dirty or ragged, it makes no difference; he kisses us all." "Yes, cried another, I came directly out of the field covered with dust and dirt, and he kissed me:"—"And *me too*—replied a blacksmith—he kissed me, though I came from my shop without washing, and with my face all over besmeared with sweat and coal dust." "What a precious man of the people! exclaimed a thousand tongues. Though he has fine chariots, fine horses and fine cloaths, and his head is covered with the sweetest perfumes and his hands are white as lilies, he loves us and even takes us by the hands and kisses us. God save Absalom!—King Absalom, live forever!"

The deluded people seemed to have been in no measure shocked at the horrid guilt of Absalom in attempting to usurp the throne at the expence or his father's life. They were not shocked even at the unequalled impudence of his profligacy, in debauching his father's women upon the house top, in open day, and in the public view. They did not consider that such a bloody and vicious monster cloathed with power, would be the worst of tyrants. No, he had flattered them—he had told them that he was their friend—he had *kissed* them, and, by these means, had *stolen their hearts*—and, but for the fortunate circumstance of his death, the nation of Israel might have found in Absalom as execrable a tyrant as France did in Robespierre. So the world has gone on from age to age; the credulous multitude have been caught by the *few* that were crafty and designing, even as fishes are caught in a net.

The great and all important experiment is now trying, whether the people of *our nation* be wiser than have been the people of other nations and of former ages. God grant that the experiment may prove successful and issue in the distinguished honour and happiness of this country.

People of the United States!—Beware of men who flatter you, for they flatter you in order to *fleece* you. Beware of men, who speak to you in the whining cant of a lover, and profess unbounded affection for you. '*Their hearts mean not so.*' Beware of men who are ever proclaiming their patriotism. It is the *hypocrite's* trumpet, which they blow. Beware of men who use vile and infamous arts and intrigues, to get themselves into offices. HISTORICUS.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

WE have seen and heard of great pains and trouble that have been taken to establish certain characters at the next Election, to represent us in the Assembly. Beyond a doubt we have a right to chuse for ourselves, and do therefore mention the name of JOHN SHERER, Esq. To those who are not acquainted with him, as a man that deserves well of his country, and was a true Republican from the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and as capible of serving in the State Legislature as any other that is mentioned for that purpose.

MANY ELECTORS.

THE *subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and fellow citizens, that he has removed from the stand formerly occupied by him on the state road, to the Borough of Greensburgh, and has commenced tavern-keeping, in the house formerly occupied by Alexander Johnston, situate in the Main street, at the sign of the*

SPREAD EAGLE;

where, he flatters himself, that, by his attention to those who may please to favour him with a call, to accommodate them satisfactorily.

Thomas Lee.

Greensburgh, September 12, 1801.

LENT,

In June or July last, (but at present not recollected to whom)

A SADDLE.

The borrower will much oblige the owner by returning it immediately, as it is much wanted. Isaac Gregg.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1801.

The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are notified to attend a meeting on Monday evening next at the usual time and place. Punctuality is expected, as officers for the ensuing year, are to be elected.

By order

J. Colhoon, Sec'y.

October 1, 1801.

All persons indebted to the estate of JAMES M'CLARNEN, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the same, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.

SALLY M'CLARNEN, *Administratrix.*

October 1, 1801.

Evening School.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that in addition to his Day School, he intends opening an Evening School on the 20th of this inst. and which will be continued until the 1st April, where Arithmetic, Writing, and a few branches of the Mathematics will be attended to, if required. JOSEPH M'CLELAND.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1801.

N. B. A few young men may be accommodated with Boarding, at a reasonable price.

NOTICE.

THE *partnership of* JOSEPH & STEPHEN WILEY *having been dissolved for some considerable time, and notice thereof having been given, I again take this method of informing the public thereof, that they may govern themselves accordingly.*

STEPHEN WILEY.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1801.

Whereas the subscriber purchased *a Tract of Land from a certain William M'Laughlin, and for which he gave him three notes of hand—and whereas it appears that the said M'Laughlin cannot make me a title to said land, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said notes, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.*

SAMUEL M'MUREY.

Allegheny county, September 30, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NASHVILLE, September 2.

Died, at Wilkinsonville, on Thursday the 20th ult. Colonel DAVID STRONG, of the 2d. United States Regiment, after a very short illness.

NEW-YORK, September 22.

FROM GUADALOUPE.

A letter to respectable mercantile house in this city, dated Basseterre, August 26, mentions the discovery of an alarming plot, by the blacks of that Island, in the following words.—

"A most infernal plot has been discovered, The ringleaders had in view, either to assassinate general Lacrosse on his way here from Point Petre, or to force him to embark for France. 15 mulattoes have been shot, and many people of colour arrested. Measures have been taken to enlure the tranquility of the Island."

The Glasgow Courier to the 11th of August is received at this office, by the arrival of the ship Mary, Captain Brown, 35 days from Greenock; which is the latest print brought by the Mary. The London news is to the 8th—one day later than our last accounts; but nothing of importance has transpired. Lord Nelson, it appears, was making preparations for some new expedition.

A faction has been discovered in Paris, the object of which was to distribute inflammatory pamphlets, tending to stir up the minds of the people against the government. Among the authors discovered are Sooz, ex canon of St. Chapelle; Tremouille, ex president of the mint, and Journet, officer of the colonies.

The Russian Envoy Extraordinary has received the appointment from his government, as Ambassador to the court of London.

BOSTON, *September 16.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA—LATE.

Captain Starbuck of the Harlequin, informs that the Viceroy of Lima has ordered the seizure of all vessels having goods on board for trade above the value of 100 dollars, a sharp look out is kept on the coast. Two vessels have recently been taken and sent to Lima or Callao; and a ship from New York, Liscomb, master; she was condemned in toto—she had been trading some time, and had 150,000 dollars in specie on board. The other was the Catharine, of Boston, E. Worth; and had gone to Lima. She was taken on the coast of Chili.—The whale ships that go in are politely treated.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

MURDER.

On the night of the 9th inſtant, on the river Ohio, near Gallipolis, two white men, viz.—Bennett Rogers and Ralph Elliott, were murdered by a negro man, named Jack Neal. The hiſtory of the tranſaction is as follows;—Bennett Rogers had purchaſed in or near the city of Waſhington, a number of negroes, for the purpoſe of taking them to the Weſtern Country; in which number was Jack Neal, who had been the property of a Col. Lyde. Jack was unwilling to go with Rogers, being, as he ſays, entitled to freedom. Rogers, however, put him in irons, and with the other negroes he had purchaſed, took him on to Whelen, where having purchaſed a periogue, or large canoe, he put Jack and the other negroes he had purchaſed on board, and began to deſcend the Ohio, intending, it is ſaid, for the ſtate of Tenneſſee, which is ſuppoſed to be the place of his reſidence.—Jack had frequently on the way, threatened the life of Rogers; he therefore confined him by a chain to the ſide of the periogue, and at a little diſtance from Jack he chained another negro man Bob, who had threatened to run away. The other negroes, four in number, were not confined. Rogers had no white man on board with him, except Ralph Elliot, whom he had hired to aſſiſt him. Jack found means to crack the ſtaple that faſtened the chain to the ſide of the periogue, but declined breaking it entirely off until a ſuitable opportunity ſhould offer for accompliſhing his determined purpoſe of taking the life of his maſter. Such an opportunity offered on the night of the 9th inſtant.—Rogers, weary with watching and fatigue during the preceding night and day, laid himſelf down on a deck erected at the fore end of the periogue, and fell aſleep, leaving Elliot to ſteer. When all was dark, quiet and ſtill, the other negroes aſleep, except two who were rowing, and they nodding, Jack quietly broke off the ſtaple that faſtened his chain, and crept ſoftly to his maſter—he ſlipped his maſter's piſtols from his ſide, and with a hatchet or tomahawk, which he held in his hand, ſtruck him ſeveral blows on the head. Elliot, who ſat ſteering at the other end of the periogue, hearing a noiſe, and it being too dark to ſee diſtinctly, roſe up and aſked what was the matter? He received no anſwer until Jack crept near to him, and addreſſed him with "D——m you, it was your time once, but it is mine now." Elliott ſeeing his danger, immediately leaped over board, and was drowned. Jack then returned to his maſter, who was not yet entirely dead, and ſtripping him of his coat, watch, &c. took him by the legs and puſhed his head into the river—He held him in that ſituation until he was quite dead, and threw him overboard. Jack now took the command of the periogue, looſed Bob from his chains, and ordered them all to their oars—telling them he was now their maſter, that they owed their freedom to him, and that in a little time they ſhould all be ſafe in the city of Waſhington. He ſteered up the river, but the darkneſs of the night was ſo increaſed by a thick fog that they made but poor ſpeed, and wandered about, ſcarcely knowing which way they went, until day appeared, when they found themſelves about a mile from where the murder had been committed. Jack then threw a number of things overboard, and made to ſhore. What things he had not thrown into the river, he hid in a hollow tree, and turning the periogue looſe, ordered the negroes to follow him, and commenced his journey by land. As they went on ſhore juſt above Gallipolis, the light articles that had been thrown out of the periogue into the river, were preſently diſcovered, particularly a box, marked "J. Reynolds," a ſhirt and ſome other things, and the periogue itſelf was ſoon ſeen with its bloody deck. The people of Point Pleaſuant, four miles above, ſoon heard of theſe circumſtances, and immediately recollected that the evening before, about duſk, they had ſeen a periogue paſs down with two white men and ſeveral negroes—Shortly afterwards intelligence arrived that ſix negroes had been ſeen that morning going up the Ohio on the weſtern ſide. As many of the people of Point Pleaſant as could conveniently get horſes, immediately mounted, croſſed the Ohio, and went in purſuit of the negroes. They had not gone very far until they came up with them. The negroes ſubmitted without reſiſtance, and it appearing that the murder had been committed on the Ohio river, and conſequently within the juriſdiction of Virginia, they were brought to Point Pleaſant, and by a juſtice of the peace committed to the jail of Kenhawa county.—They were tried on the 12th inſtant, by a court convened for that purpoſe, and all acquitted except Jack Neal, who was found guilty of murder in the firſt degree, and ſentenced to be hang on the 10th of September next. The other negroes, five in number, have been hired out by order of the court, to be delivered up whenever called for. A perſon has been appointed to collect ſuch effects of the deceaſed as can be found, and to keep them in ſafe cuſtody ſubject to the future order of the court.

If any perſon who reads this, ſhould know where Mr. Rogers's relatives reſide, it would be a friendly act to communicate to them information of his death as ſoon as poſſible, that ſome one or more of them may come forward and take upon them the adminiſtration of his eſtate.

The negroes ſay that he put up, while in the city of Waſhington, at a Mr. Clark's near the hotel; but that they never heard him ſpeak of any relation except ſome ſiſters, living in the ſtate of Tenneſſee.

EDWARD GRAHAM,
Attorney for the Commonwealth in K. C.

Kenhawa Court Houſe, Auguſt 19th, 1801.

P. S. The bodies of both Rogers and Elliott were found by the people of Gallipolis.

GEORGE-TOWN, September 25.

At the late election of Electors in Maryland ſix counties returned federaliſts; the twelve other counties and the cities of Baltimore and Annapolis elected gentlemen in favour of the preſent adminiſtration. The counties which choſe federal Electors are Worceſter, Somerſet and Dorcheſter on the Eaſtern, and Allegany, Montgomery, Charles and St. Mary's on the Weſtern Shore.

On Monday laſt, the Electors met at Annapolis and proceeded to the choice of Senators, when the following gentlemen were elected Senators of Maryland for the enſuing five years.

Walter Bowie, William Smith, John Johnſon, John Tyler, James M'Culloch, Richard Harwood, Richard Mackall, Samuel Ringgold, J. T. Worthington, William Polk, William Haywood, James Brown, William Whitely, H. Hollingſworth, and Robert Wright.

KNOXVILLE, September 9.

We hear from South Weſt Point, that the treaty with the Cherokees is broken up, the Commiſſioners not being able to effect the object of their appointment. The Cherokees refuſe to ſell lands, or to permit roads being cut through their country—Doublehead concluded his laſt talk with ſaying, "That the Indians did not wiſh to be again ſpoken to on that ſubject."—He then addreſſed the people of Tenneſſee, and ſaid, "That the white people owed them three lives—that they had waited ſome time for ſatisfaction, and would wait yet longer—but were determined on ſatisfaction.

SPRINGFIELD, September 8.

Extract of a letter from the American conſul at Tunis, to his friend in this town, dated Tunis, April 14, 1801.

"This goes by a refugee brig, which I charter expreſsly to carry diſpatches to government from our conſul at Tripoli, which announces hoſtile movements of the Baſhaw of that Regency againſt the United States. I conſider war with him inevitable. He has demanded of our government as a condition of keeping the peace, Two hundred and twenty-five thouſand dollars, caſh in hand, and a tribute of twenty five thouſand dollars annually. Terms incompatible with the intereſt & honor of the United States. He has undoubtedly been prompted to this demand by having lately received this price of peace from Sweden. I do not recollect ever hearing Sweden quoted as authority for the deciſions of any of our legeſlative or judiciary bodies—hope we ſhall not on this occaſion go far out of the way for precedent. The conceſſions of the ſmaller chriſtian nations of Europe to theſe regencies of Barbary would be unaccountable if we did not ſee them always embarraſſed with ſome treaſonable bickering among themſelves, which require all their checks and balances at home—thank heaven the United States are infinitely removed from theſe embarraſſments; why then ſhould we come, cap in hand, and kiſs the feet of theſe pitiful ſavages?—if once paying and once ſtooping would enſure us a permanent peace, we might ſubmit for once; but this is not enough; theſe pirates are inſatiable as the grave, and if we continue to countenance and feed their pretenſions, the revenue of the United States will be inadequate to ſatisfy their avarice. What is to be done? the anſwer is ſimple and explicit—either yield unconditional conceſſion to their claims, or ſtraighten ourſelves up a little and look them out of countenance. By ſome means or other my countrymen in general have imbibed a kind of terrific idea of theſe people; ſo they did of the ſavages of our foreſts till they made themſelves acquainted with them. They are very capable of murdering women, robbing merchantmen, and fighting Italians; but like our Indians when man-fully oppoſed by regular forces, they are weak and contemptible. All the maritime force of Tripoli could not live two hours before one well fought frigate.

This is not mere preſumption; it is but a ſhort time ſince one ſhip of the line of Portugal laid the Baſhaw of Tripoli under contribution in his own capital. But, unfortunately, we began by paying for peace, and until we alter our mode of negociation here, theſe Beys will conſider as the reſult of fear what they ſhould be taught to conſider an act of grace.

We are tranquil at Tunis, though my firſt year's agency was a perpetual warfare here, being drawn into a croſs fire between Algerine Jews to whom I came conſigned, and a reprobate Frenchman who had inſinuated himſelf into to our affairs. At preſent, perhaps no foreign agent is better received at this court than the American, even notwithſtanding the delays of our treaty ſtipulations. The Bey of Tunis is a man of good underſtanding and a mild character; but he is artful and avaricious—he ſeldom aſſaults a chriſtian without firſt projecting a pretext; and never, where he is conſcious of ſuperior force and enterprize. It is a misfortune that I have not the means to impreſs on his mind juſt ideas of the ſtrength and energy of our government. He made war on the Danes laſt year which coſt the latter great deal of caſh but no blood. By the beſt information I can obtain, Denmark will expend nearly a million of dollars, including captures, to pacify this Bey, for outrages which he began himſelf; without taking into the calculation contingencies incident to a flouriſh of force. This negociation has been conducted by commodore Koes ſoed, of ſmoaking memory, who appeared in this road, laſt winter, in a 64 line of battle ſhips, a white flag of truce at his foretop gallant-maſt head, and under the convoy of two 44 gun frigates, to treat of peace. After having made ſuitable conceſſion to the Bey, for ſome manly conduct of which the conſul and a former commodore had been guilty, he was permitted to ſubſcribe to the Bey's terms to leave the port ſafe and ſound and to carry away his ſhip's crew. A few hours before his departure he was heard to groan for the depravity of our nation, and even articulated that the United States had ſpoiled Barbary ſtates.

"It would be tedious to go into a detail of the outrages of theſe ſtates, and the debaſements of the nations on whom theſe outrages are practiſed."

PHILADELPHIA, September 21.

Friday and Saturday laſt the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, was occupied in hearing the argument on the motion "for a rule to ſhew cauſe why leave ſhould not be had to file an information, in nature of quo warranto againſt A. I. Dallas for exerciſing the office of Recorder of the city of Philadelphia." Meſſrs. Hopkinſon, Tilghman and Lewis were the counſel for the Select and Common councils.—M'Kean and Ingerſoll in behalf of A. I. Dallas. The argument continued until 8 o'clock on Saturday evening; when the court, obſerving that it was the laſt day of the term, it would not be in their power to pronounce their opinion on the ſubject until the next term. The court then adjourned.

We do not learn, whether Dallas means to exerciſe the office of Recorder during the interim.

Queſtion—What is a Democrat?

Anſwer—A very ſelf-ſufficient wiſe man, who diſdains experience, and truſts nothing but theory, and who would have all power in the people and none in the laws. He would enlarge their power, though he leſſened their liberty. He is one who thinks the people have no power at all as long as there is any to controul them. The uncontrouled power of the people is a deſpotiſm of many, or rather of a few leaders.

Queſtion—What is a Republican?

Anſwer—A man who has great reſpect for the maxims of wiſdom and experience, reſpecting dividing and checking the branches of government. He is one who would give to government ſo much power as to ſecure an energetic protection to liberty and property, and he would leave to individuals ſo much power as ſhould prevent the abuſe of what is delegated to government. It ſhould be for defence in extreme caſes, not for ordinary and daily uſe, as the Jacobins claim to have it. He does not believe in the practicability of a conditi on of ſovereign ſubjects.

Palladium.

Some idea may be formed of the immenſe ſlaughter in the Auſtrian army in the courſe of the late war. The regiment of the Emperor's dragoons received 11,000 recruits, altho' it only conſiſts of 3800 men; and the regiment of Colloredo has only two men of the whole number who ſerved in 1791.

AUTHENTIC MEMOIR.

A Gentleman at the eaſtward had five daughters, all of whom he bro't up in ſuch a manner as was proper to render them uſeful and reſpectable characters in life. Theſe daughters as they came to years, married one after another, with the approbation of their father. One of them married a gentleman by the name of Poor:—Another married a Mr. Little:—The third married a gentleman of the name of Short:—The fourth married one Mr. Brown; and the fifth married a Mr. Hogg.—At the wedding of the latter, her ſiſters, with their huſbands, were preſent. After the ceremonies of the wedding were over, as ſocial converſation enſued, the old gentleman made this remark to his gueſts;—"I have taken great pains," ſaid he, "to educate my five daughters in a ſuitable manner, that they might act well their part in life; and from their advantages and improvements, I fondly expected that they would form connexions that would do honour to my family: But having no more daughters to marry, I find that all my pains, care, and fond expectations, in the reſult, have turned out nothing but *poor, little, ſhort, brown, hog!*"

From a late London paper.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH LIBERTY.

To thoſe who declaim againſt the attacks which they aſſert have been made on the liberty of the ſubject, the peruſal of the following obſervations of a French journaliſt may be uſeful. They are extracted from the Gazette de France, of the 27th July.

"Let us ſee," ſays the French writer, "what is paſſing in England.—A long war has ſo much ſtrengthened the executive power, that it ſeems as if the Engliſh were ready to loſe thoſe priviledges upon which their liberties depend. But they feel that their compliance is founded upon neceſſity, and they are encouraged by ſeeing the tribunals exerting themſelves more than ever in repreſſing every violation of morality; that miniſters oppoſe the circulations which are offenſive to decency; and the king himſelf eager to ſanction the law for preventing the ſale of ſpirituous liquors on the Lord's day. Who can doubt the liberty of a people among whom all thoſe who are in power concur in checking the corruption of public manners? It requires no great judgment to foreſee that, at a peace, the executive government will return to the juſt limits of its power, and that the Engliſh will themſelves boaſt of the conceſſions which they made for the purpoſe of maintaining the public ſecurity.

In France, hitherto, liberty and public morality have been ſeparated, either becauſe it is more eaſy to advance great maxims than to follow them, or becauſe in great commotions it is impoſſible to give that importance to certain objects which they deſerve. But now that we enjoy a regular government, it is impoſſible that public morality ſhould be given up much longer to the ſpeculation and intemperance of authors. Thoſe who underſtand nothing but revolution, and who are always crying out "liberty!" will at laſt go to ſuch lengths that we ſhall ſee the re-eſtabliſhment of a Cenſor."

Private letters from Paris, by the way of Hamburgh, obſerve, that a principal part of the averſion of the French ſoldiers to embark in the projected expedition againſt this country ariſes in the general belief that the Britiſh will give no quarter, being already ſo overburthened with priſoners, from whom the Chief Conſul has ſo inhumanely withdrawn their ſtipulated ſupport. In this kingdom there are already twenty four thouſand French priſoners thus cruelly abandoned by their government.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1801.

THE MAIL.

A new contract for carrying the Mail of the United States from *Chambersburgh*, by *M'Connellsburgh*, *Bedford*, *Somerſet*, *Greenſburgh*, *Pittſburgh*, and *Canonſburgh*, to *Waſhington*, (Penn.) twice a week, came into operation on the 1ſt inſtant. By this contract the Mail will leave Chambersburgh every *Tueſday* and *Saturday*, and arrive at Waſhington every *Friday* and *Tueſday*.

The contractors JOSIAH ESPY, of *Bedford*, and JACOB GRAFF, of *Somerſet*, have made arrangements for forwarding the Mail, with as much care and punctuality as poſſible, but ſhould any unforeſeen accidents happen at any time, tending to delay its progreſs, any aſſiſtance obligingly afforded, will be thankfully acknowledged and compenſated by the contractors.

A contract has been entered into with the Poſtmaſter General of the United States, for carrying a Mail between this place and Warren, in New-Connecticut, once in two weeks. The Mail will paſs through Beaver Town, George-Town, and Canfield—and we underſtand Poſt-Offices will be eſtabliſhed in thoſe Towns. The contract commenced on the 1ſt inſtant.

By the laſt accounts from Philadelphia, we find that the price of Superfine Flour in that city, is Eight Dollars and Fifty Cents per barrel.

COMMUNICATION.

Laſt year the genuine Republicans of this Borough loſt their election for Inſpector, by ONE vote only. This year they have carried THOMAS BRACKEN, a firm Republican, by a majority of more than two to one. This ſeems much in favour of the laſt formed Ticket.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

Fellow Citizens,

Colonel JOHN SPROAT, of Beaver, being called upon by ſome of his friends at the laſt Court, to know if he would ſerve in the Aſſembly of this State, if elected, politely anſwered, that he would with pleaſure.

A REPUBLICAN.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY, BEAVER AND BUTLER COUNTIES.

FELLOW CITIZENS.

WILLIAM GAZZAM having placed himſelf at the head of a party in Pittſburgh, for the purpoſe of oppoſing my election, it becomes abſolutely neceſſary that his character ſhould be fairly underſtood. I now, for the information of thoſe who do NOT know him, publiſh the following depoſitions. Believing that nothing more will be neceſſary to convince the public that he is below contempt, I ſhall for the future leave him to the ſtings of a guilty conſcience.

ANDREW RICHARDSON.

GAZZAM'S DEPOSITION.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

Before me a Juſtice of the Peace, in and for the ſaid County, perſonally appeared, William Gazzam, who being duly affirmed, doth declare and ſay: that he never poſſeſſed Pain's Age of Reaſon, that he never read that production, nor did he ever buy, ſell, borrow, lend, or diſtribute directly or indirectly, any of the ſaid work, or publication. That he has never ſaid or thought, that he would if the negroes ſhould revolt either head them, or have any thing to do in ſuch a caſe; he never ſaid, if a ſlave he would creep into his maſter's bed chamber and cut his throat, but that he abhors ſlavery, and relies upon the conſtituted authorities to effect the very deſirable object of a gradual abolition thereof as he believes it to be a very formidable evil.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Affirmed before me this 26th day of September, 1801.

A. TANNEHILL.

Allegheny County, ſſ.

Before me, Moſes Ford, Eſquire, a Juſtice of the Peace in and for ſaid County, perſonally came William Anderſon, who being ſworn according to law, depoſeth and ſaith, that in converſation with William Gazzam, Eſquire, he diſtinctly heard him utter the following words, viz. "Were I a ſlave I ſhould think it no ſin to take the advantage of my maſter and cut his throat." This deponent further ſaith, that at that time, he, ſaid Gazzam, was tampering with his mulatto man.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

October 6th, 1801, ſworn before me,

MOSES FORD.

The returns of the cenſus of the United States are now all made except from the ſtate of Tenneſſee, from one diſtrict in New York and part of another in Maryland. The amount of our population according to theſe returns is 5064,800—of which number 4,089,199 are free white perſons, 869,768 ſlaves and 105,843 thoſe who come under the denomination of "all other perſons except Indians not taxed." It is judg-